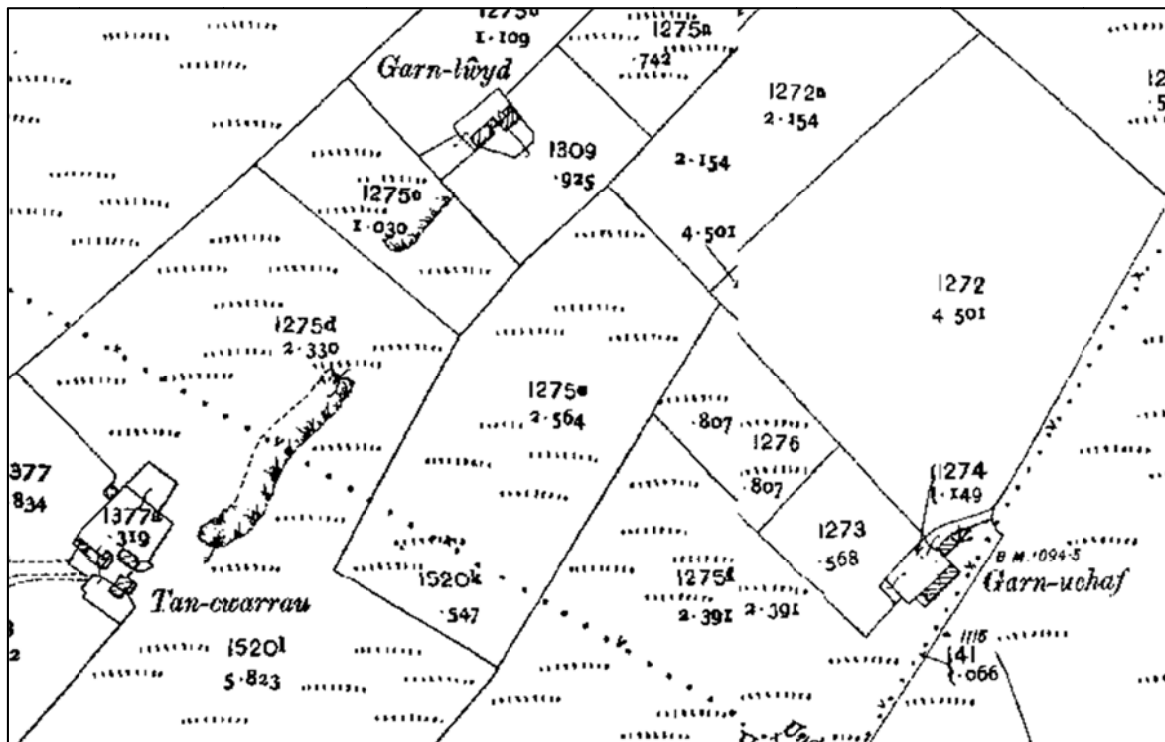


# Garn Uchaf, Three Ruined Farmsteads

UID: 309,827; 309,828; 309,839



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**DYFED**  
archaeological trust



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Welsh Government

This management plan has been produced by Dyfed Archaeological Trust Heritage Management to inform the positive management of the identified Priority Historic Environment Feature. The identified management outcome will meet the objective for the Historic Environment Feature Targeted Layer as part of the Glastir Land Management Scheme.

This report includes three 19th century minor farmsteads in three separate UIDs. They are located in a close grouping within an area of fields in the midst of forest plantation.

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**PRN 7048 Name** GARN UCHAF  
**Period** Post-medieval **Site Type** Farmhouse  
**NGR** SN59046415

### **UID 309,839**

#### **Site Description**

A minor farmstead named as Garn-Uchaf on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1889). It is shown as two rectangular buildings the shorter of the two presumed to be the dwelling and the longer an agricultural building such as a barn/animal house with a yard to the front. By the second edition mapping a further building had been built facing onto the farmyard. At a field visit in 1976 the house was described as having a lateral entrance and a wicker chimney a common form of construction.

It is located in a close grouping with other cottages PRNs 7052 and 9122 within a small area of fields in the midst of open and unenclosed land suggesting they may have been squatter settlements on common land. The proximity of a quarry next to PRN 7052 Tan Cwarrau may point to their origins as accommodation for quarrymen also undertaking small scale farming enterprises. By the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey mapping of 1906 the cottages have all expanded with additional outbuildings suggesting they were viable holdings. The surrounding landscape has by this time been enclosed into regular fields typical of late 19th century enclosure. The cottages appear to have been abandoned by the mid 20th century. This grouping is part of a widespread but short lived expansion of settlement onto the upland margins of open land evidenced by the numerous abandoned farmsteads and cottages indicating the area had a larger population than today.

The remains of the structures are still depicted on the most recent Ordnance Survey mapping (Mastermap 2011). Recent aerial photographs (Ordnance Survey Next Perspectives 2009) show the barn is roofless with the walls standing to almost full height. The enclosure boundaries are also clearly visible although the site of the house is surrounded by trees so its current condition is unclear (H Pritchard, 2013).

#### **Management Issues**

The main management issue for this site is the control of invasive vegetation which has the potential to damage buried archaeological remains through the disruptive activity of root development, and built structural remains by the prising apart of masonry bonds. Excessive vegetation cover can provide shelter to livestock and burrowing animals, both of which can also cause damage. It also leads to archaeological features being obscured from sight.

## Desired Management Outcome

The desired management outcome is to reduce further degradation of the built structural remains of the buildings and field boundaries and to keep them in a stable and visible condition.

## Management Actions

The following management actions are required in order to keep the structures in a stable and visible condition:

- Cut back by hand any vegetation on the structure in order to prevent further damage and to enhance its visibility.
- Do not pull-up by the roots as this is potentially destabilising to masonry bonds.
- Spot treat to prevent re-growth

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**PRN 7052 Name** TAN CWARRAU  
**Period** Post-medieval **Site Type** Cottage  
**NGR** SN58726416

### UID309,827

#### Site Description

A minor farmstead named as Tan Cwarrau on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1889). It is shown as two buildings within a small enclosure and a small outbuilding on the outside edge of the enclosure. By the second edition mapping of 1906 the complex had enlarged with the addition of a further barn to the SE side and small square building to the north thought to be a Ty Bach. There was sufficient standing remains in 1976 for a field visit to note a gable end entry and a wicker chimney (RCAHM) See PRN 7048 for more details.

The remains of the structures are still depicted on the most recent Ordnance Survey mapping (Mastermap 2011). Recent aerial photographs (Ordnance Survey Next Perspectives 2009) show the remains of the walls and field boundaries still surviving (H Pritchard, 2013).

#### Management Issues

See PRN 7048 above for management actions

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**PRN 9122 Name** GARN LWYD  
**Period** Post-medieval **Site Type** Farmhouse  
**NGR** SN58876433

### UID309,839

#### Site Description

A minor farmstead named as Garn-lwyd on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1889). It is shown as a single small rectangular structure on the outside edge of a small field. By the second edition it had been replaced by a two larger buildings in line, one being a dwelling the other an agricultural building such as a barn/animal house. Both structures are set within a small enclosure or garden. See PRN 7048 for more details.

The remains of the structures are still depicted on the most recent Ordnance Survey mapping (Mastermap 2011). Recent aerial photographs (Ordnance Survey Next Perspectives 2009) show the enclosure boundaries still surviving but the buildings surrounded by trees so their current condition is unclear (H Pritchard, 2013).

## **Management Issues**

See PRN 7048 above for management actions

### **Glastir Whole Farm Code**

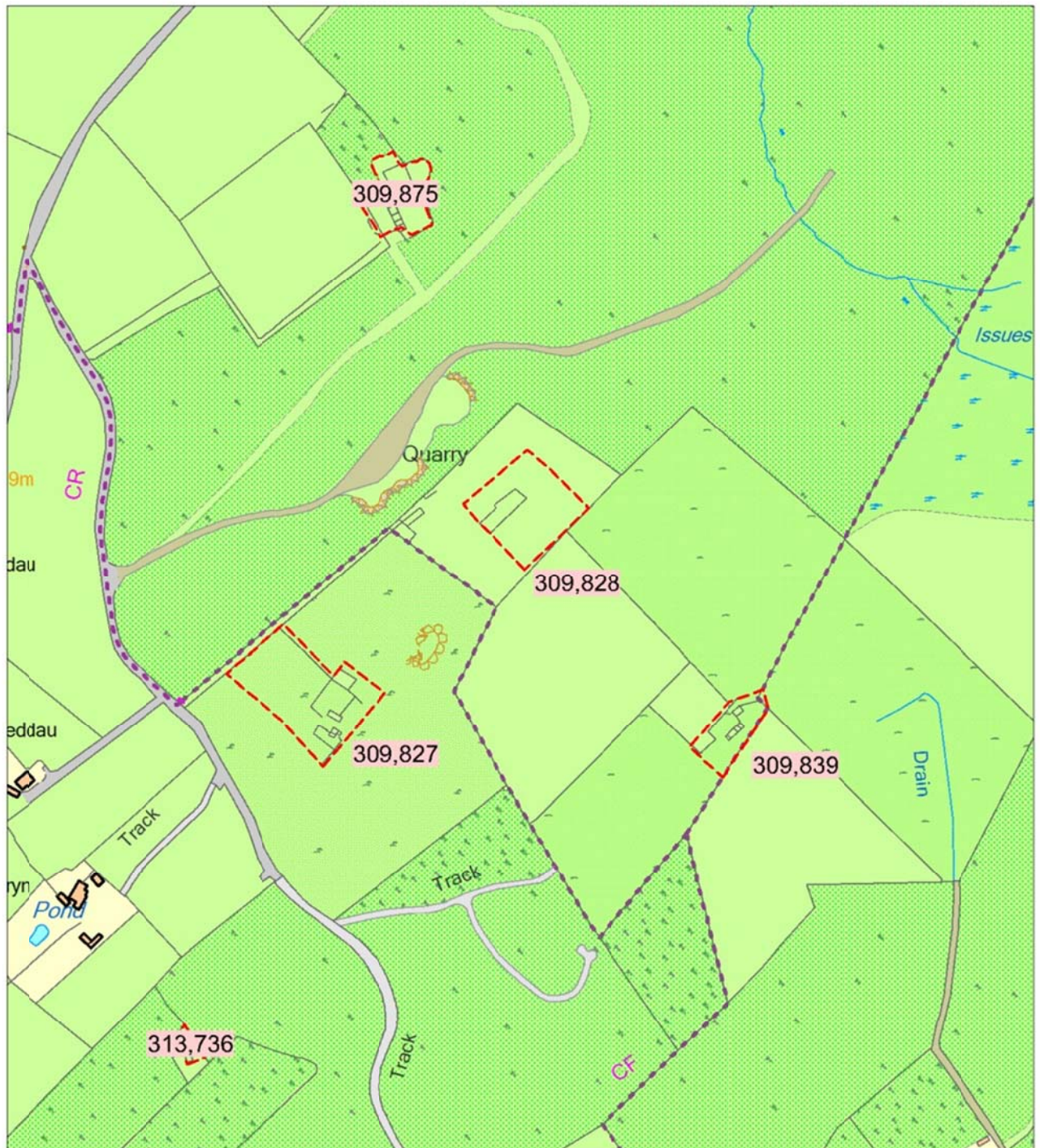
Please also remember that, unless we have indicated otherwise, the Glastir Whole Farm Code should be observed for all historic features on your farm. The Whole Farm Code states that you must not damage any historic feature identified on your agreement map.

Definitions of damage to a historic feature include ANY of the following:

- Ground disturbance or excavation especially extending beneath topsoil.
  - Dumping or storage of material, including temporary storage.
  - Removal of any material, including stones, soil or subsoil.
  - Visible signs of active erosion (loss and disturbance of topsoil) caused by livestock and vehicles or other agricultural practice.
  - Planting trees.
  - Allowing scrub to develop.
  - Ploughing or reseeded.
  - Displacing individual stone features.
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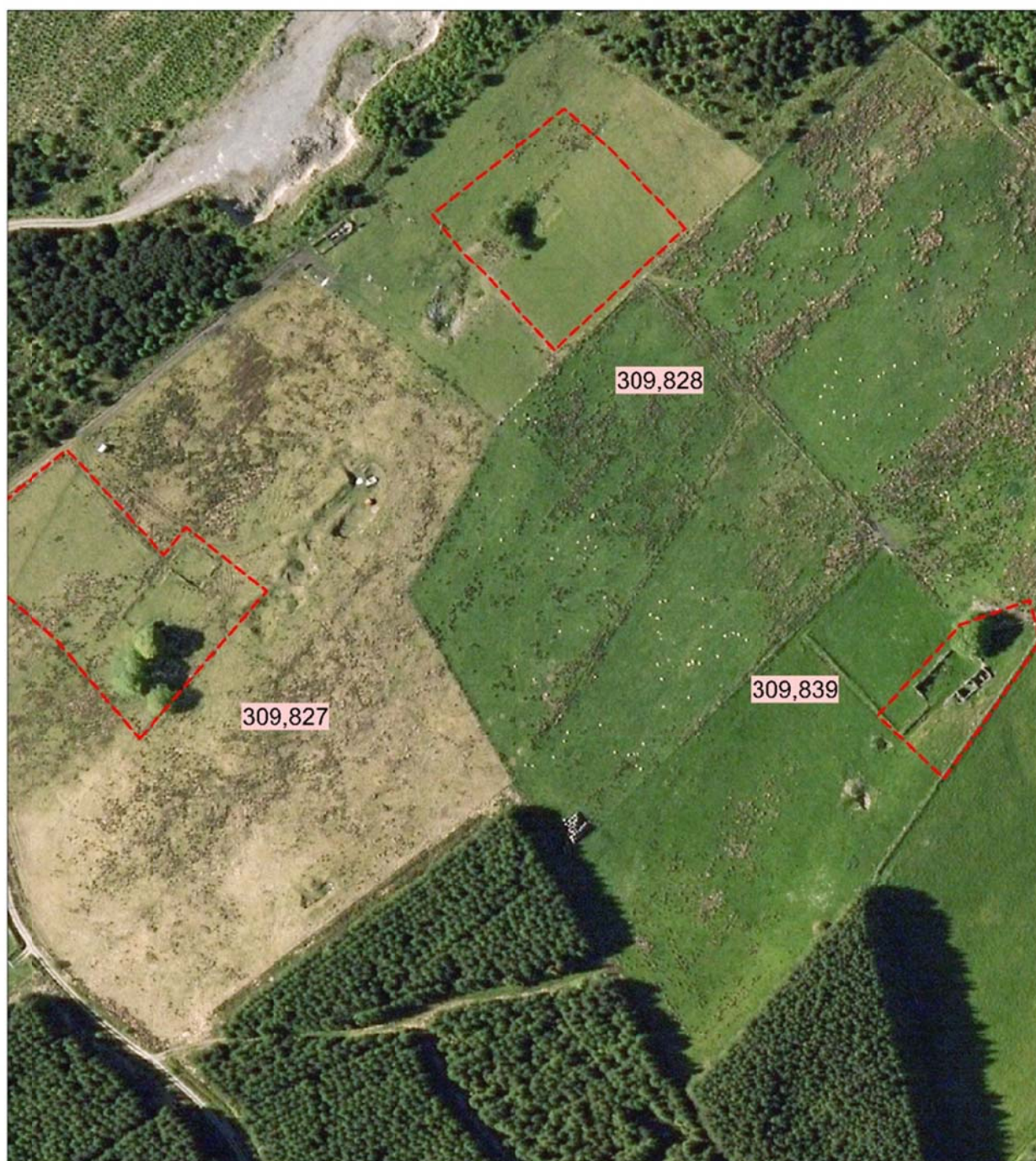
## Location Map



Historic Environment Feature UID 309,827; 309,828; 309,839



## Aerial Photograph



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Historic Environment Feature UID 309,827; 309,828; 309,839

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[05.14.13](#)

Archaeological data, from the Regional Sites and Monuments Record, supplied by The Dyfed Archaeological Trust in partnership with Local Authorities, Cadw and the partners of ENDEX DAT, 2011 (and in part Crown, 2011).

*14.05.13 - HTML file produced for Glastir management report, DAT file number 376.*  
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